WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1876.

INDIANA AND THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Beyond question the action of the Indiana Democratic Convention in its nomination for Governor and in its platform has strengthened the party and enhanced the prospects for a Democratic victory in the National election

The Republican party has based many of its hopes of success upon Democratic dissensions upon the question of finance. Indiana and Ohi were looked upon as likely to lead off with candidates and platforms which would be objectionable to the Eastern Democrats, and which would precipitate discord in the St. Louis Convention. Supposing that Democratic success in Indiana in the State election in October would be as necessary to a Democratic victory in the Presidential contest in November as success in New York itself would the belief has long been cherished by the Republicans that it would be utterly impossible to reconcile the views of the Democrats of New York with those of Indiana and Ohio, and that the friends o Governors Tilden and Hendricks would so antagonize each other that reconciliation upon either would be impossible, and that a compromise upon some other person would be but a hollow and unmeaning truce. Defeat was sure to follow in either event.

The action of the Democrats of In diana has gone far towards a permanent reconciliation of these difficulties, and will tend to blast the anticipations of their political opponents. If the New York Democracy, which was yesterday assembled in Convention, have properly received the olive branch which has been so fraternally tendered by their Indiana brethren, we can see nothing to intervene to prevent the election of the Democratic candidate for President, regardless of which of the distinguished gentlemen shall be the nominee. The people of the country are heartily sick and tired of the extravagancies, corruptions and sectional animosities which have charac terized the party in power, and which have paralyzed industry, destroyed business, impoverished the people and cratic party will assume the control of the Government on the 4th of March,

The "favorite son" has made at ex parte statement in regard to his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, and his receipt of \$46,000 which proved very satisfactory to his friends. But now comes Mr. Harrison, the Government Director, and makes a statement, in which he reiterates his former charge, adding damning particulars and giving names of witnesses, which tends to convict Mr. Blaine and prove Rollins to be guilty of falsehood. Mr. Harrison was stopped in his demand for an investigation at the time because a disclosure would defeat Mr. Blaine, then a candidate for Congress, but he was careful to call a witness to the conversation between him and Mr. Rollins, the Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, who now denies in a letter to Blaine any knowledge of the facts in regard to which he confessed to Mr. Harrison in the presence of Mr. Mallard, also a Government Director in that railroad.

It is a pretty kettle of fish. Thes are all good and loyal Republicans, and Mr. Blaine seems about to be killed in the house of his friends. Any way the new facts brought out in Mr. Harrison's card, published in our telegraphic columns, to which he invites the closest investigation, requires something more than a mere ex parte statement from Mr. Blaine. No such cloud can rest upon the next Republican candidate for President. "Once more unto the breach," Mr.

The Troy Times says the visit of the Emperor of Brazil to the United States will be improved by our merchants to secure more profitable commercial relations between the two countries. Last year the trade with Brazil amounted to about \$50,000,000, sixsevenths of which consisted of imports. As soon as Dom Pedro's intended visit was known here the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to communicate with the Emperor, and endeavor to impress him with the advantage of a direct commerce between Brazil and the States of the Mississippi Valley. This committee will meet him at New York or Philadelphia. New York merchants will also make an effort to promote their interests in the same direction before Dom Pedro's return home. He is popularly supposed to be a person of such large and progressive views, a kind of Yankee on a South American throne, that he will be likely to favor any plan for the promotion of the commercial interests of his cwn dominions, especially when they seem so promising as do those in which this country has a share.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGA-TIONS - SHALL THEY GO ON?

Farther investigations by the several Committees of the House of Representatives seem to be practically at relieves himself from the responsibilian end. These numerous courts of ty which Blaine, in a malignant and inquiry and investigation have been sources of infinite trouble and mortification to the Republican party, and in its discomfiture it cried aloud to the Gen. Lee, by his instruction, en-President and to the Supreme Court of the District, "Help me, or I sink."

Both have come to the rescue, and right speedily too. But not before one of the Cabinet officers has been detected in stealing, the President's confidential secretary implicated in a burglary, hundreds of favorite officials brought to trial and some to felons' cells, and the President has been covered with the filth from a guilty contact with the thieves and burglars and corruptionists with whom he has surrounded himself.

General Grant has ordered his Cabanet officers and the heads of bureaus no longer to allow any original docu-

answer, but frequently it is absolutely soldiers and Federal prisoner: on the necessary to have the originnal docu- same footing, and that an offer was ments before the committees. This made to give away fifteen thousand has been interdicted by the express sick prisoners. The Hon. A. H. order of the President.

reference to our telegraphic columns, that Chief Justice Cartter of the fused to remand the witness Kilbourn, who is in contempt of the House, to that body, and will be set at liberty upon filing ere this. So he goes at liberty, havutterly defied the House of Representatives, and having refused to auswer questions and show books which Government and the people of the of the Real Estate Pool.

nounced his opinion than Mr. Clapp, are confused and who is short many thousands of dollars, absolutely refuses to appear before the Committee on Printing. It is useless to arrest him for contempt, for under the ruling in the Kilbourn case he will be released on bail. So Congress is utterly powerless to ferrit out crime or to punish criminals. We hope, however, the Democratic

House will not be deterred by these efforts to thwart the ends of justice. The people will soon be called upon to decide between their representatives and these officials, and we hope to see the order of the President and the decision of Chief Justice Cartter overruled at the ballot box in Nevember. For ten long years these plunderers have been protected and encouraged by the Republican party, and now that an honest effort is being made to ferrit them out and give them over for punishment the strong arm of the Executive and the Judiciary are called into requisition to screen them. But these things will not and can not last. The people will not endorse such conduct inless they too have grown corrupt. And this we will not believe. The day of reckoning is close at hand, and then woe be unto these thieves and plunderers, and their official protectors.

THE FEDERAL PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE SOUTH.

The Southern Historical Society, true to its mission of vindicating the South and perpetuating the true his-Unless internal differences and dissens sory of the "Lost Canse," says the sions divide its followers the Demo- Charleston News and Courier, has devoted its entire March number to a discussion of the treatment of prisoners during the war between the States. For this discussion Mr. Blaine is responsible. At a time when the people of the Union were manifesting a desire he, for political purposes, saw fit to of facts as they existed, leaving it to the matter at once. posterity to place the responsibility where it belongs. The position assumed by the South

in this matter can be briefly stated. It

is not denied that the prisoners, both

Federal and Confederate, suffered during the war, as prisoners in every war have suffered and will suffer. Neither is it denied that the amount of suffering and disease at Andersonville was great. But it is donied that the South wilfully and maliciously maltreated prisoners. And it is furthermore maintained, as an historical fact, that the Confederate authorities always ordered the kind treatment of prisoners, and that any individual placed on the same footing as Confederate army hospitals; that the prisons were established with referhat great mortality among the prismers arose from chronic diseases and pidemies, and from the inability of he Confederate government to procure suitable food, and medicines for them. It is also maintained that the Confederate government, recognizing the inevitable result of a want of suitable means of ameliorating the condition of the prisoners, strove earnestly and repeatedly to exchange them for captive Confederates; then to obtain from the Federal government medicines for the exclusive use of Union prisoners, to be paid for at any price by the Confederacy; and, lastly, to re ease the prisoners without equivalent. f the United States would only come and take them away; and that all these offers were rejected, or accepted

charges are also brought that the Confederate prisoners suffered greatly; that many of them was subjected to brutal treatment, and that, by Federal reports, the percentage of loss was greater among Confederate prisoners han among their captive enemies. These propositions are abundantly proved by the papers of the Historical ociety, consisting of letters from leading Confederate officials, contem-

only after it was too late. Counter

porary official records, the testimony of Federal prisoners and of Federal officials fully conversant with the facts. Mr. Davis, in a letter, trium phantly indecently vituperative harangue, endeavored to fix upon him, by showing that, after all other means had failed. view with Gen. Grant, and to urge, in of the cartel of exchange. This was refused. Then a delegation of the prisoners themselves were sent to upon these men Mr. Davis calls for a

Stephens also charges the responsibil-In the next place, as will be seen by ity upon the Federal Government.

The most satisfactory paper in the collection is a letter from Judge Ou'd, District Supreme Court has re- Confederaie Commissioner of Exchange, containing facts simply. A cartel was arrainged in 1862. In 1863 it was discontinued on account of a disagreemeat between the authorities. his bond, which has been done long On August 10,1864, the Confederates ac ceded to the Federal demands, and gave a statement of the mortality an Andersonville. No reply being recived, second letter was written on the 22d would have disclosed the partnership of August. On the 31st, Maj. Mulford of thieves which has been robbing the U. S. a., replied that he had received no communication from his govern-District of Columbia under the name ment, and he had no discretion in the matter. In the summer an offer was No sooner had Judge Cartter an- made by the Confederate authorities to release the sick. It was not ac the Public Printer, whose accounts cepted until December, and in the meantime the greatest mortality occurred. Offers to have surgeons on either side to attend prisoners, and for the Federal authorities to send medicines to their own sick, were contemp-

> Gen. Chipman, the Judge-Advocate prosecuting. A queer proceeding cer-The letter book of the Confederat Exchange Commission substantiates Judge Ould's testimony. The acts of the Confederate Congress, the report of the Confederate Congressional Investigating Committee, the testimony of Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secreta ry of War under Lincoln, the evidence of Federal prisoners, the report of Dr Jones, Confederate Surgeon, and other letters all combine to controvert the charges made against the Confederacy. And although the time may not yet have arrived for a public acknowledgment of the falsity of the charge, the adherents of the "Lost Cause" are willing to leave their case in the hands

tuonsly disregarded. Judge Ould

says that being subpoensed for the de-

fence in the Wirz case, he was dis-

missed, uncalled and unheard, by

As to the counter charge of cruelty on the Federal side, we will, impelled by charity, forbear to press it. Let by-gones be by-gones, and let the five port of the motion, and spoke hundred Confederate prisoners, out of a batch of thirty-five hundred, who northern prisons to Savannah be remembered as martyrs to the cause they died for, and not as martyrs to Federal cruelty and vindictiveness.

of posterity.

IMPORTANT TO RICE MEN. Rice planters, factors, and others interested, may not be generally aware that an application is now before Congress to admit rice, imported from the Sandwich Islands, free of duty. The to heal dissensions and bury the past, measure is urged by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and has, it is tear open old wounds and to excite the said, a good prospect to become a law. worst passions of men. It has been Its passage by Congress would be the task of the Society to expose the likely to have a most important influ misrepresentations of Mr. Blaine and ence on the rice market. It would, his followers of the "bloody shirt perhaps, be well for those immediately selool," and to give a plain statement | concerned to look into and act upon

MORTON!

And now comes Morton's turn ! The statesman !!! The Bible tells us that | law. a man had better be known by his walk than by his conversation. But as vile as is the speech of this man, his walk is the very embediment of grovelling vice. It took just two hungovernment money for Morton, when Governor of Indiana, to aid the loya! men of the State to suppress th rebels within that State. Insist upon the vouchezs, Mr. Clymer!

McKee, of the St. Louis Globecases of cruelty were in direct viola- Democrat, who was convicted some tion of orders; that prisoners were months ago of being in the whiskey quantity and quality, as were furnish- of \$10,000 and be imprisoned two duced. Lies over. ed to the soldiers of the Confederate | years in the county jail. This is heavy army; that prison hospitals were punishment for an eminently respectable and influential gentleman, a leacon in the church, a prominent eader in politics, and proprietor of ence to healthfulness of locality; and the principal Republican organ west of the Mississippi, But there has been altogether too much robbery of the government by such respectable people, and the lesson of Deacon Mc-Kee's disgrace must prove wholesome.

The Republican political horizon begins to look a little Bristowish. Blaine held his own very well until Harrison "blabbed," and insists so we see away up in Massachusetts, almost within Blaine's own bailiwick. Bristow divides the State with him. Yet next week some new racer may be the favorite, and when congressional committees are so rapidly unmaking pre-idential candidates it is a long

ime before the Cincinnati Convention. Blaine may possess his soul in paience for Bristow cannot be nominated. A party of corruption will not nominate the only official within its ranks who has brought his party thieves to punishment. Senator Conking is the only man prominently menioned for the nomination who can possibly be nominated. And if he is and imprisonment in a common jail day, at which the question regarding not then look out for the "dark horse" for not less one month nor more than the original documents was discussed, of the committee on each case as read, which, if not entirely got rid of, poisons the in the person of Governor Hays of twelve months.

One very strong point in Tilden's favor, says the Philadelphia Times, as a Presidential candidate is that he has never had a wife, and therefore can have no wife's relations. President Grant's connection with the Dent family has had about as demoralizing an influence on his administration as any other cause. His own brother is bad enough, but there is only one of him, while of the Dents there appears to be deavored to obtain a personal inter- no end. This Mrs. Boggs, who turns up as bartering her influence with the the name of humanity, the observance | President for twelve hundred dollars a year, was the wife of a cousin of Mrs. Grant, who had been, as it seems, associated with Mr. Grant in Galena. plead with President Lincoln, and Like all the rest of the family, she had an eye to business, agreed to get and vindication. Mr. Davis sums up his did get, for one Clements, an appointwhole defence in the fact that not even ment as pension agent, in considerain the heated times immediately after tion of a share of the profits. Before the surrender did the government feel this was accomplished, however, the itself warranted in bringing him to then incumbent of the office, a man trial on the charge which Mr. Blaire named Erbert, offered to give her a ject was referred to the judiciary comclerkship if she would have him re-The testimony of Gen. Lee before tained, and she sent his letter to the the disabilities of Gen. Slaughter of the reconstruction committee attests President, who indorsed it as ap- Alabama. It had already passed the

turned out and Clements appointed the latter being apparently the highest disgusting for us to dwell upon it, but it is a very fair illustration of the character of this administration, and the bill. shows the disadvantages of a President with family connections. It would be a good idea to look up not only a ceribate, but a foundling.

TELECRAPH

WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 27-Noon-The deficiency appropriation bill now goes to the President. Davenport exhibited his books tolay, showing the work which the President, Attorney General and himself thought necessary to prevent frauds, but not sufhorized by any set of Congress, and paid for from the secret ser-Washington, April 27-Night. Nathan Prender, who made the recent statement of old treasury irregularities s to be examined, and ex-Secretary Richardson has been summoned in

Confirmation-S. W. Marston, agent or consolidated agencies in Indian Territory. SENATE-The conference report on ne deficiency appropriation bill was

Sherman submitted a resolution di ecting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of the cost of the signal service corps with a detaile I statement of the several branches of that corps, and his views in regard to transferring that service to the Treasury Department. Agreed to.

The impeachment case was resurred d the minutes of last session and olications were read. The managers oved that the evidence on jurisdiction be taken before any argument, and if the plea be overruled the de udants be required to answer within wo days and the managers be allowed two days to reply, and that the trial proceed next day after joining the

Carpenter moved that the trial b ostponed until the first Monday in December-(sensation) -and asked alowance of two hours on each side to argue the postponement. The time was granted.

Blain argued that at this advanced stage of the session there was not time for counsel to prepare and the court to determine this great question. Judge Black followed in sup

one hour. He dwelt on the political

excitement against his client, contending that it was so intense that each died during the few days' transit from party was committed to his ruin; it was impossible for him to have a fair trial, though he might have an honest one. The managers did not make any Ferry announced that the motion to

postpone had been overruled Adjourned to 12:30 to-morrow, when the defence will be heard. Upon the motion of the managers giving defendant two days to answer, should the plea want jurisdiction, it will be After a short executive session and unimportant legislative business, the Senate adjourned.

The postoffice appropriation pro rides \$25,000 for advertising, provided that the Postmaster General shall cause an advertisement of the mail letting in each State and Territory be posted upon such post office therein conspicuously, at least sixty days be fore each letting, but no other adver-tisement of such letting shall be required; hereafter free delivery shall not be established in cities of less than 4,000 inhabitants, but may contin e in pure patriot !! The magnanimous all cities where now established by

Washington, April 27 .- Night-House.-The bill for the removal of the disabilities of Lawrence L. Baker. of N. C. was passed. After amendment the bill defining the tax on mait and fermented liquors dred and fifty thousand dollars of the | was adopted; it new goes to the Presi-

> A sub-committee was ordered to nvestigate the Brooklya navy yard. The postoffice appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for Tuesday. The election committee reported

as telegrashed vesterday) in the Spencer vs. Morey case and the report was ordered to be printed. A bill removing the disabilities to provided with rations the same, in ring, has been sentenced to pay a fine L. H. Kennedy of Virginia was intro The House went into committee on the legislative and executive appropri-

ation bill and adopted an additional secof the government from employing any clerk, agent, engineer, draugh departments in the city of Washington or elsewhere, except the e for whom specific appointments are made in the which that body adjourned Washington, April 28-Noon.-Chief Justice Cartter to day rendered

proved January 22, 1874, is explanato- | journed till Monday. ry of section 102 of the previous act in relation to such witnesses. He explained the last legislation on the sub. House, ect and the present law. The two ections alluded to are as follows:

"Sec. 102. Every person who, hav. ing been summoned as a witness by the authority of either house of Congress to give testimony or produce papers upon any matter under inquiry before either house of Congress, wil- | magnitude. fully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the question under inquiry, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of at the next meeting. not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$100; A long Cabinet session was held to

Sec. 104 "Whenever a witness summoned as mentioned in section 10: fails to testify, and the facts are reported to either house the President House as the case may be shall certify the fact under the seal of the Senat-

the grand jury for their action ' Mr. Kilbourn is ready to give bail until the necessary papers are pre-

A resolution will be introduced in the House in a few day to investigate Col. Ordway, sergeant-at-arms under crepaccies exist in his accounts which aggregate thousands of dollars. Clapp, the public printer, refuses to appear before the committee on print-

The sergeant-at-arms of the House to-day presented the facts in the Kilbourn case to that body and the sub-

a separate vote was demanded while the bill was in committee, was bidder. All this is too scandalous and adopted, and is a part of the bill. The appropriation for the assay office at Charlotte, N. C., was reduced from \$4,000 to \$2,700 and is also a part of

> The committee investigating Gon eral Broughton reported that he had been dismissed. They report that affairs in Texas were in a unsettled condition, and without recommending any action ask to be discharged. General Broughton who had been waiting this result to embark in other business, resigned his place as clerk of the millitary committee of investigation, regarding the release of the vessel Mary Merritt is progressing in its business favorably to Bristow. The Senate suspended legislative

rial was resumed. WASHINGTON, April 28 .- Night. House, -A clause in the appropriation bill abolishing the Commissioner o Indian Affairs was objected to as not vice fund. They comprise penitens germane to the bill. The Speaker sustiary and mortuary statistics and a brined the objection and the clause ousehold geograpay of New York city | was stricken out. Randall said he equiesced in the ruling and hoped and believed another and more intelli gible mode of reaching the same result

ousiness at 12:30 and the impeachment

vould be found. Note. - The object of the clause was compel the Senate to pass the bill ransferring the Indian bureau to the War Department as the abolition of he office of commissioner would detroy the bureau as it exists.] It wil probably find its way in the In lian appropriation bill.

The legislative, executive and judi ial appropriation bill was then passed by a vote of 208 to 17 and now goes to the Senate. The bili appropriating \$50,000 for

he Apache Indians was passed. The House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar Adjourned. SENATE - The resolution to print 2,500 copies of the agricultural report of 1875, meeting with objection, went

Coukling presented resolutions of the New York Legislature urging legslation for the protection of emigrants made necessary by the recent decision of the Supreme Court making State legislation in the matter null. The bill for the relief of John T. Randall of Knoxville passed.

A bill was introduced removing the disabilities of M. M. Kemmel of Mis The impeachment court then r

sumed its session. The question was upon the motion of the managers to hear evidence before arguing the question of jurisdiction. Carpenter argued that the managers were attempting to manage the case vestigation both sides. It was not the intention of the counsel for the accused to cause any nunccessary delay in the case but they had prior professional engagements. They had not yet had time to prepare themselves for argu-

would then ask no further postponement. Their only object was to pre- Le Mayne. sent the question of jurisdiction as its mportance demande i. Lord, on the part of the managers, pposed the request of the counsel for he accused for a postponement and asked the Senate to hear the evidence in regard to jurisdiction. He had the

He asked that the matter be delayed

for two weeks from to-day.

witnesses ready this morning and asked that they be heard. Conkling submitted an order that se Senate proceed first to hear and letermine the question whether Belknap is amenable to trial by impeachent for acts done as Secretary of War notwithstanding his resignation. | a bill for the erection of military forti-Further discussion by counsel fol owed, during which Carpenter said hey would contend that an officer of the government had a right to resign and the movives which govern the

esignation cannot affect the matter. Manager Lord said the evidence as p jurisdiction was mostly of a docunentary character and would not take over an hour to hear it. Edmunds submitted an addition to

Conkling's order: that the managers and counsel in their argument discuss whether the issues of fact are material. The Senate retired. After the concrence of Senators the following oder was announced as having been agreed upon: "Or lered that the Senate proceed

first to hear and determine the quesion whether W. W. Belknap, the repondent, is amenable to trial by impeachment for acts done as Secretary position. f War not vithstanding his resignation of said office, and that the man igers and counsel in such argument ssues of fact are material, and whether the matters in support of the jurisdicsentatives in the pleadings subsequent witness was much larger than he ever to the articles of impeachment can be those alleged if the same are not Department since arriving in Wash-

proceed on the 4th day of May, 1876, other employe, in any of the executive at 12:30 o'c ock, that the opening and close of the argument be given to the bill. The committee then rose and order as may be agreed on between reported the bill to the House, after themselves, and that such time be allowed for argument as the managers and counsel may desire."

his decision in the Kilbourn habeas House opposed that portion of the finds the receipts filled up to agree corpus case. After reviewing the order in regard to respondent being allowed to open and close the arguwrit, the return thereto and the claims | ment. A lengthy discussion followed strongly upon his statement. So now of the respective counsel, he decided and finally it was moved that the order that section 104 of the revised statutes be set aside. Pending discussion that time, for a settlement. Mr. Jones for Blaine and one for Bristow with relating to recusant witnesses and ap- the Senate sitting as a court ad-Walter H. French, of Boston, has

> been appointed journal clerk of the A quarter of a million of legal ten ders have been retired. The outstanding legal tenders now amount to three hundred and seventy million five hundred thousand dol ars. Prof. Ruratin, of Toulouse, has dis-

covered another planet of the twelve Six and half million dollars were disbursed on the Alabama claims. Briefs in Senator Spencer's case were submitted to-day. They will be argued

but no decision was reached as Bris and it was agreed to as far as the intow was attending a committee meet- terior counties were concerned. The Ames, before the Mississippi com-

mittee, testified to the existence of a of the Senate or the Speaker of the system intimating fraud and violence, by which voters in republican counties were prevented from voting. He or House to the district attorney for found it mpossible without bloody the District of Columbia, whose duty collision between the races, as he was tion: it shall be to bring the matter b. fore not supported by troops, to secure negroup their rights. In the recent elec-Judge Cartter theu said that the tion there there were riots, shooting, case is one of misdemeanor and pun- threats. He claimed that the pretext admitted to seats in this convention ishable by the courts, and said in con. for robbing the State by excessive with the same rights as those whose clusion: "The relator will be rendered | taxation was wholly ungrounded; that | seats they contest, and that each class to the dominion of the indictment," taxation in Mississippi was only 70 of delegates be entitled to name one cents per head, against \$16 in New delegate to the national convention for

tinue his testimony several days. Bristow lost temper in the committee room to-day and intimated that ed to admit the entire Tammany dele Bright of Tennessee had gone even gation. outside of the committee room to get Blaine. It is alleged that great dis- at evidence in the case prejudicial to him, and refused to shake hands with Bright. The two finally explained themselves in good nature.

Kilbourn gave \$5,000 bail and was discharged.

The Cabinet discussed the necessity of feeding the Indians from army supplies until the required stores can reach them. Mexican offsirs were also discussed. The Secretaries had no late reports of outrages on American organization as Tammany Hall in New citizens on t he Rio Grande. The York. It was a fraud and deception; latest advices to the War Department

duty on Havana and other imported leaf tobacco. They say it will make a difference of five dollars per thousand on cigars manufactured in this country from Havana tobacco. WASHINGTON, April 29-Noc

special dispatch to the N. Y. World says: "Heveral days ago a correspondent of the World was informed that there was important documents in the second comptroller's office of the treasury which would reveal Senator appears that the Thirty-seventh Con- her up out of the mud and mire which gress passed an act appropriating two millions of dollars to pay for arming the loval citizens of the States in rebeilion against the United State, government, of which Gov. Morton laid in rebellion gainst the government of the United States, and it was a query why Morton should have had the \$250,-000 when there was no purpose under for which the money could have been egally expended. Another attempt to otain, or at least examine, the correspondence pertaining to the case will be made on Monday. It will be inves-

e re-l'estate pool." Gen. Gibson will be chairman of the mmittee to investigate federal affairs New Orleans. Gov. Kellogg of Louisiana finds feel g more favorable for a levee appropriation than he expected. The contract for printing the delinquent tax list was swarded to the Re-

The President has withdrawn the omination of S. L. Arrable as penon agent at Norfolk. The Treasury Department to-day eceived a hundred thousand dollars quarters from San Francisco. Davenport exhibited his vouchers

The House has agreed to abolish the present board of health and establish new one, to be composed of the attorney of the District, a medical officer of the army and one citizen of the District.

or money expended in New York.

o the command of the Nantucket at Norfolk. Commodore Stanton resumes duties at the Norfolk navy The impression prevais here that

the real estate committee will again a contempt to hold him despite of resignation or otherwise. The demohe habeas corpus. The Mary Merrit investigation was ontinued to day without implicating Br stow in its release. Bristow again

stigated by the whiskey ring, but investigation in that direction was re-House. - Harris of Virginia, chair man of the committee on elections, and most imperious necessity of the called up the contested election case of | times-the commanding issue now Le Mayne vs. Farwell of the Third | before the Union-and they suggest Congressional District of Illinois (the with respectful deference to their ment on the question of jurisdiction, majority of the committee supporting breaker of other States and with a ity those of Farwell) and proceeded to democratic statesmen, faithful like |

> Brown of Kansas spoke in support of the views of the minority of the committee, and in favor of the claims | New York, and would be approved of the sitting member, Chas. B. Far- throughout the Union as the recogni-Thompson of Massachusetts spoke

incarnation of this vital issue, the in support of the views of the majority | pledge of our high purpose and the gua antee of a successful achievement of the committee. Baker of Indiana spoke in support of this arduous work of national reof the views of the minority of the generation and reform. committee. The matter went over with-

Banning of Ohio, chairman of th committee on military affairs reported fications on Galveston Island. Refer- ments about the \$64,000. Here is an red to committee of the whole. Price of Massachusetts presented a memorial of 1,300 merchants and citireaty with Canada. Referred.

Adjourned. Secretary Chandler testified before the real estate committee that he had received a letter from the Wnite House saying it was ramored the pension agent, Clements, was paving money for influence, and requesting him to communicate with him, and notify him that if it was true it must be stopped. Chandler caused a letter government director, to Mr. Rollins o be sent to Clements to that eff ct. but did not receive any reply. Shortly afterwards the President sent in to me Amholtz's name for Clements' place, Witness was not aware of any money having been paid by Clements for his kill off Mr. Biaine at the approaching

Before Clymer's committee J. H I owtelittle testified that he was con- gated and how it was amothered and parshal of the Northern Illinois distriet from 1865 to 1873 as bainff and special deputy. The salary or amount charged on the emolument as paid to ngton and taken a memorandum o figures in the emplument account ere and found them much greater an the amount he received for the three managers may be heard in such \$3 205, but witness received only \$750, tion of the Burlin gam tre ty, effectcharacter. He gave blank receipts and | democracy not to be trusted as it proreceipts were always signed in blank. Witness had made a demand on J. Pursell Jones, who was marshal at was, at the time of the application, getting ready to go as minister to tions are highly laudatory of B aine Belgium, and told witness he had instructed Mr. Cates to give him \$1,200 by instructions. for the first year, \$1,600 for the second, and \$2,000 per annum for the balance. The money had never been paid witness. Witness wrote Jones four months ago, asking him if he was going to stand to the agreement. Jones

Utica, April 27-Noon.-The democratic State convention met at 9:25 a. m. The committee on contested seats submitted their report. The question was taken up on agreeing to the report of the Tammany delegations was read and three members of the committee report dissenting from that of the majority. The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolu-

"Resolved. That the contesting del egates from the several assembly districts in the county of New York be and is waiting in the marshal's office | York. It is proposed to have him con- | the respective congressional districts within said county.' The committee on credentials decid

New York, April 27—Noon.—It s reported that Vanderbilt is seriously

New York, April 27-Night-Tie National Board of Underwriters were holding a secret session to-day. A report of the committee endorsed the efforts for a permanent establishment of the signal service.

UTICA, April 27.-Night.-In the convention held here to day Morrissey denied that there was any such au ments to be taken from the several offices. It will be seen at once how much this will interfere with the labors of the committees. Often copies will of the committees. Often copies will of the committees. Often copies will of the committees at each of the committees at each of the committees at each of the committees. Often copies will of the committees at each of the committee at each of the

more destruction in New York than you have yet seen. Kelly disclaimed Tammany Hall. Morrissey had com plained of being turned out of Tammany Hall; we have rules which must

be adhered to. That gentlemen held a meeting, a laborers meeting in co-oporation, which denounced Tamman Hall, and it was found necessary to expel her enemies. As to his motives he said he had no motive concerning forton in an unpromising light. It Tammany Hall except that of raising she had been dragged into in the past this was his motive and the only mo tive which governed him. He had de voted years to this wish and spen thousands of dollars in it. A motion hands on \$250,000. Indiana was never | was adopted that the contest into be admitted to the privileges of the floo and the anti-Tammany delegates here teft the hall in a body. The majority report was then adopted and commit the statute making the appropriation | tees on permanent organ zation, reso lutions and delegates to St L uis were announced, and the convention

took a recess till noon. Mr. Jacobs, permanent chairman and ex-Gov. Seymour also address-d gated by Mr. Clymer's committee on the convention. A permanent organization was then effected with Mr Jacobs as chairman. Resolutions were reported and adopted. The committee on delegates reported the following delegates at large: Francis Kernan, William Dorsheimer, Henry C. Murphy and Abraham S. Hewitt, District delegates were reported;

the report of the committee was agreed Among the district delegates ar: Congressman Cox and Bliss, John Kelly, Roger A. Pryor, August Belmont, Oswald Ottendorfer, Manton Ma: ble, Augustus Schell and Mayor Wickham. The platform reviews fidelity to the principles set forth in the platforms adopted in 1874 and The democratic party of New The examination before the District | York readopt also their resolution ommittee elicited nothing new toadopted in the State conventions of 1864.'68 and '72, to-wit: Resolved that the delegates to the democratic national convention, to be appointed are hereby instructed to enter that convention as a unit in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof, and in case any of its members shall be appointed a delegate Commodore Owen has been ordered thereof by another organization, and should not forthwith in writing decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacated and the delegation shall proceed to fill the same, and they are hereby also empowered to summon Kilbourn, and if he persists supply all vacancies by death, absence

cratic party of New York, while com mitting to their delegates the duty of joining with the delegates of their fellow democrats of all the States in attempted to show that Morse was in- the momentous deliberations of the national convention, declare their settled principles, the frugal expenditure and the administrative policy of the founders of the republic, as the first argue in favor of the claimant, J. V. him to their political principles and the public trusts, that the nomination of Samuel J. Tiden for the office of President would insure the vote of

CINCINNATI, April 27-Noon-Har-

tion of this supreme necessity, the

rison has elaborated his former state-COUGHS. COLDS. HOARSENESS, extract from his statement: "Thereupon E. H. Rollins, the secretary, took me to one side and told me that I zens of Boston in favor of a reciprocal must withdraw that motion, for an in- WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. vestigation of the bond transaction would involve James G. Blaine. He hand. Blaine was a candidate for re- J. HNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO. Phils, Pa. exposure of the transaction just at that A Cup of Good TEA time would be sure to defeat him. Subsequently I took J. H. Midland of Omaha, who was and still remains a the best Tea grown in thins, little of the government director, to Mr. Rollins kind going to other countries. and in his presence asked Rollins if I THE RUSSIAN TEA COMPANY understood him correctly in relation offer in this market a limit d quantity of this to the bond transaction involving Mr. TFA. It is absolutely PUISE. to the bond transaction involving Mr. Blaine. He repeated that I did and that an investigation would be sure to election." Mr. Harrison then parrates his efforts to have the matter investiefforts made to get rid of him as government director. Extract: conclusion I have to say that I am ready and willing at any time to go before the judiciary committee of the House and make oath to the facts in

> CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, April 27 .- Noon .the platform of the republican State committee expresses confidences the ually preventing a further influx of entail another war. Seven district delegations are for Blainc and one for Bristow. Three delegates at large are Blaine as second choice. The resolubut leave delegations unembarrassed

this statement.'

Unon the quality of the blood generals, in a great measure, the vigor and health of the body. If the blood is wanting in nutricions prop-rties, the muscles are sure to be weak and flabby, the flest deficient in quantity, the skin sellow and dry, the cheeks hollow, and the eyes lastreless. To improve the quality of the ostetter's Stomaca Bitters. Under the in fluence of this strength-creating cordial the body is efficiently nour shed and the flesh grows, in consequence, more abundant, the usel a become more compact, the cheeks are tinged with a healthful color, and the eye re-gains its brightness. The Bitters also free the

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